REGISTERED No 1—376

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,484.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 8½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line,
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPUTOOANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Morrey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.			April.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22		Leaves Tuticorin	30
„ Ratnagherry	23		„ Colombo	May 1
„ Vingorla	23		„ Galle	2
„ Goa	23		„ Negapatam	5
„ Carwar	24		„ Madras	7
„ Mangalore	25		„ Cocanada	9
„ Cannanore	26		„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Tellicherry	26		„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Calicut	27		„ Callingapatam	11
„ Beypore	27		„ Gopalpore	11
„ Cochin	28		„ False Point	13
„ Alleppey	28		Arrives CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Penang, Acheen, Aitchee, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.			May.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH		10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah		10
„ Muscat	29	„ Fao		11
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Bushire		12
	May	„ Baharein		13
„ Linga	1	„ Lingah		14
„ Bushire	4	„ Bunder Abbas		19
„ Fao	6	„ Jask		20
„ Mahomerah	7	„ Gwader		22
Arrives BUSREH		„ Kurrachee		26
		Arrives BOMBAY		29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. E. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th April 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA,	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£21	£6	Steerage.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Fares.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3rd MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24th MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(*To leave about 29th April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.	May.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	3933	450	24th—Southampton	
ZAMBESI	A. Symonds	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.	
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3439	550	8th—Southampton.	
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	3621	450	15th—Suez, &c.	
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	3982	450	22nd—Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Maugon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Maugon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

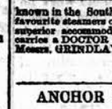
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gilt-son (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.' Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th April 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.



THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McOULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
			From	From	From
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					May.
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS S. S. JUAN, 1,452 TONS.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has splendid accommodation for 36 First Class Passengers

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For further particulars and Plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
JUPITER,	3,194,	400,	on 25th April 1876.
MINERVA,	3,124,	400,	on 10th May 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£35 0 ...	£18 0
To Port Said	£33 0 ...	£25 10 ...	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£24 0 ...	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ...	£ 6 15

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS convened for this day has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Bombay, 15th April 1876. Chairman.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ending 31st December 1875, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company this day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 15th April 1876. Agents.

POONA RACES, 1876.

THE following clause is added to the terms of the POONA DERBY, viz :—

In the event of no Country-Bred starting, the weight will be in accordance with the W. I. C. C. Rules for Arabs.

The first entrance for the following Races will be due and received on the 1st proximo, viz :—

The Poona Derby.
The Champagne Stakes.
The Maiden Galloways.
The Deccan Derby.
The Service Stakes.
The Governor's Cup.
The Poona Stakes.
The Home Bred Stakes.
The Criterion.
H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.
The Trial Stakes.
The Galloway Plate.
The Friend of the Turf's Purse.
H. H. Aga Khan's Purse (2nd).

Copies of Prospectus may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

HOWARD MELLISS,
Poona, 17th April 1876. Honorary Secretary.

COOLING CUPS AND DAINTY DRINKS

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.

PINE APLPE SYRUP.

STRAWBERRY SYRUP.

JARGONELLE PEAR SYRUP.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

LEMON SYRUP.

GINGER SYRUP.

These Syrups when taken with either plain or Aerated Water form delicious wholesome Beverages for the Hot Weather.

Per Pint As. 14; per Quart Re. 1-8.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK.

To conclude with J. Byron's Original Burlesque Extravaganza, LUCRETIA BORGIA; or, LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE DURING THE BURLESQUE.

"Good-Bye, Sweetheart" ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
Wreath Dance ..... Misses Flora and Ada Ford.
Irish Jig ..... Miss Ada Ford.
"She's all that I desire" (Song and Dance) ..... Miss Flora Ford.
Drunk-downs, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AND BENEFIT OF MISS ZARA CAREY AND GEO. W. CAREY,

Principal Members of Lewis's late Company.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Cracco, arrived in Harbour THIS MORNING, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th April 1876.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AS the Ahmedabad Camp Branch Post Office will shortly be made a NON-DISBURSING OFFICE with direct communication with the B. B. & C. I. Railway T. P. Office, the public are recommended to invariably direct letters for delivery in Ahmedabad "AHMEDABAD CAMP" or "AHMEDABAD CITY" as the case may be, as without the mention of the words "CAMP" or "CITY," letters intended for delivery in one will be liable to be missent to the other, and will thus suffer more or less detention.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Post Master General.

Bombay, 3rd April 1876.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on the EXTENSION of the Punjab Northern State Railway, a BULLOCK TRAIN TERMINAL OFFICE has been OPENED at NOWRUNGABAD (South Bank of Jhelum), and it is requested that Goods intended for transport by the Government Bullock Train to the stations named in the margin be consigned in future to the Bullock Train Agent at that Station in place of Wazirabad.

Bullock Train Offices.
Rawalpindi.
Syden Bowlie.
Attock.
Nowshera.
Peshawur.
Murree.

Goods for Sialkot should continue to be consigned to Deputy Post Master at Wazirabad.

W. MOORE LANE, Major,
Post Master General, Punjab.

Post Master General's Office, the 13th April 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ABOLITION OF EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE CHARGE.

ALTERATION OF TERMINAL CHARGE IN BOMBAY.

HALTS FOR SINGLE JOURNEY TICKET HOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE CHARGE, reckoned at Thirty-two Miles in the case of the Bhore Ghaut, and at Twenty Miles in the case of the Thull Ghaut, will be ABOLISHED for all traffic carried by this Railway.

Also that the TERMINALS heretofore CHARGED, for BOMBAY on Goods booked to, and from, the Bombay Stations will, from the same date, be REDUCED to EIGHT PIES PER MAUND upon all Goods that are carried at the several class rates.

And further, that from the same date HOLDERS of SINGLE JOURNEY TICKETS of all classes, will be entitled to HALT, during their Journey, for ONE DAY for EVERY ONE HUNDRED MILES of the distance over which their tickets are available. These halts may be made at one, or more, places along the route, and for one, or more, days at either place.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1876.

(BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.)

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

To be held on the 15th December 1876.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	6 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Bazaar, Fort; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BATTLEWALLA, Esquire, 85, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

N. B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hotel is erected.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874-75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—811 Amount assessed ..... £376,160.
„ „ in 1874—893 „ „ ..... £366,630.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS DURING 1875,

JUST ISSUED.

COPIES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT THE OFFIC
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLABA—A FAMILY in Colaba, occupying a healthy Bungalow convenient to the Fort, can accommodate a Gentleman. Address "BACK BAY," at this Office.

WANTED, a COOK and BUTLER accustomed to Club or Mess. Wages Rs. 20 each. Apply to Messrs. DHUNJIBHOY & Co.'s Stores, Meadow Street.

RAMPART ROW.—TO LET, an excellent Office. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a set of PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL APPARATUSES including Electric Machine, Air Pumps, Electric Telegraph, Magic Lantern, &c. Cost Price Rs. 2,000. To be sold cheap. Apply to "B.," at *Bombay Gazette.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
OF FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Cash Prices.
SPECTACLES in best blued-steel frames ..... per pair	Rs. 6 0
Do. Cataract do. do. ..... „	9 0 to 16 0
EYE-GLASSES, single, in tortoiseshell frames, each	3 8
Do. double gilt-steel spring folders in tortoiseshell or gilt-steel frames, per pair	7 0

The above may be had in Gold frames at varying prices.

EYE-GLASSES, *ordinary*, with roughed rim and hole for cord ..... each	1 8
Silk Cord for ditto ..... per yard	0 4

Mofussil constituents when ordering Spectacles or Eye-Glasses should state whether they are required for "*long*" or "*short*" sight, and send a specimen of *small printed matter*, noting the distance from the eyes at which it can be most distinctly read.

EYE PRESERVERS with Coloured Eye Pieces,
Horse-shoe shaped, Spoon-shaped, and plain Spectacle shaped.
GOGGLES and Eye Preservers with fine wire gauze sides for Railway travelling.

EYE SHADES and BATHS, READING LENSES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.
A neat case supplied *free* with each pair of Spectacles and Eye Preservers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a Series of Portraits, Groups, and Views taken in connection with the Royal Tour in India and by desire of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I generally do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, has also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABDE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871

"Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggists.
Indents for pure Drugs chemicals carefully executed.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS,

THE EASTERN MENACE; OR SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.

BY LIEUT-COLONEL ARTHUR CORY,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
Crown 8vo., Cloth, 5s.

"An ably written book."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*
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HENRYS. KING AND CO., LONDON.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains, and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are :—

Messrs. G. M. and E. Dawood's Pain-Killing Elixir,
E. A. and Co.'s Pain Curer,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 891, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelainwares, a strong built light double seated miniature brougham, a strong chesnut Arab brougham horse, &c., at "The Rock," Tank Bunder Road, opposite the Sassoon's Mills.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "The Rock," Tank Bunder Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham horse, &c., of Dr. H. W. Gosling, the same comprises rich cut key pattern glassware, handsome white blue and gold dinner white green and gold dessert and green gold coffee services, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, bead and melon pattern curry dishes, cruet stand, waiters, coffee

LIGENCE

…H APRIL 1876.

…-day after the …expected with …ppy attention, …to complete pre… …else. The home …rrow morning, so …to notice.

…not heard of a single …prices from first hands since …are nominally unchanged, …will probably induce …decline. Of COTTON …on European …For some inexplic… able reason sellers have been asking enhanced prices during the holidays and the result is that, with nothing to cause any change since Thursday, values taking the rise in Exchange into account are quite 1/16d. to ¼ d. per lb. higher. This naturally puts a stop to any buying of importance, and unless to-morrow's Liverpool advices come much stronger than there is any reason to anticipate, we must see a material reduction in rates. We now quote Mowa Rs. 174, Ginned Broach Rs. 190, Wudwan Rs. 164, Dholera Rs. 167, (half-pressed,) Akote Rs. 178, Fully Good Fair Omrawuttee Rs. 173, Good Fair Rs. 168, Fair Rs. 153, Fully Good Fair Bhownugger or Dhollera Rs. 174, Good Fair Rs. 166 per candy full-pressed. The receipts for the three days are 18,248 bales which promises a total for this week about equal to last, although we hear continued accounts of the delay in forwarding the crop in the Dhollera districts owing to cholera.

FREIGHTS are particularly steady. A good quantity of Wheat has been booked lately at £2 and by steamers anxious to complete their loading that rate was also accepted for Cotton during the holidays, but £2·2 6 is now the current rate and a fair business has been done at that to-day. By sail there is a quieter feeling and Iron ships are offering freely at £2-1 3 to £2·2 6 for Liverpool.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm appearance at about Thursday's closing rates, but a large amount of bills being placed on the market in the course of the day, the Banks advanced their buying rates ¼d., at which they close notwithstanding quieter accounts from Calcutta. The difference between Bank and House paper, however, is now much too wide to be maintained, hither the former must advance or the latter decline, and to our thinking the fall is the more likely, as under any circumstances there is no reason to assume an advance beyond the basis of 1s. 9d. for Council drawings. The question is more whether that rate will be obtained at Wednesday's biddings than if it will be exceeded, but assuming as the demand price, 3 months' sight Credits are quite a half per cent too high. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand. ...	1s· 8 15/16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s 9¼d.	"
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1s 9¾d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight, 1s. 9¾d.		

…have not heard of any busi… …therefore are nominally the same …holidays, say, demand 1/16 pre… …sight 1¼ to 2 per cent. discount. …PAPER is also unchanged; Fours, …and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives and-a… …

…bay return to the 15th inst. …with the position on the 8th as …

Treasury Balance at H. O. Inc. Rs.		9,23,280
Branches	Dec. ..	1,60,656
		7,62,624
.....	Inc. ..	2,80,536
		5,14,103
.....	Dec. ..	11,07,493
Government Securities	Inc. ..	12,971
Cash and Currency do.		32,265

Notwithstanding the trifling movement in the Cash Balance the alterations shown above are unmistakably indicative of increased ease.

The large reduction in Bills discounted shows a material falling off in the public demand for accommodation, while the withdrawals of Deposits and the increase in Loans probably arise from the same cause—viz. the necessity of providing funds for the holidays. These will probably find their way back to the Bank at an early date, and it is not assuming much to anticipate increasing ease now from this to the end of the season. After that from the way Silver has been forced into the country by Government it is difficult to say how cheap money may become.

SHARES.—The transactions which have transpired to day have been very limited and the few fluctuations in values have been mostly in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays have receded to 40½ per cent. premium. Press Co.'s are dull and unchanged. Spinning and Weaving concerns are somewhat irregular. Alliance have declined Rs. 65, and Dhurrumseys Rs. 30, while Colabas have advanced Rs. 25 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 1,800. £20 G. I. P. Railway Stock has receded to Rs. 265 owing to the rise in exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	703
6,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2814	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
60,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,595
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	20	p.a.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	50 p.a*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,100
50	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	3,475
00	1,000	all	...	Bhowanugur M. & P. Co.	1,360
00	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,075
00	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
00	750	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	725
50	1,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	815
50	1,250	all	80p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	915
00	1,000	all	80p.a*	Great Eastern	1,130
00	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	240
700	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	955
750	1,000	all	65p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	800	all	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
50	1,250	all	100	Madras Spinning	990
...	500	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,000xd
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,175
1,000	1,000	all	80p.a*	Moorejee Spinning.....	1,185
4,000	625	all	40p.a*	Oriental	760
400	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sasso n S. W. Co.....	800
12	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ...	800
600	1,000	250	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 2 0 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
£20	103 14 8	do. New £20 Shares....	126
£20	65 7 3	do. Ditto	72
£20	21 12 1	do. Ditto	32
100	2,000	do. B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	19 0 9 15	do. New Shares	335

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,800
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
1,000	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,250	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld..	70
5,000	500	all	4 p.a	Mechanical Bulld'g Co.	21
1,200	500	all	30 p.c	Treacher & Co.....	400
...	250	all	40 p.c	Viegas Patent Slip	82

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 15th April compared with the statement issued on 8th April :—

LIABILITIES.	8th April. Rs.	15th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. do. do. ... " 50,00,000		
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,75,000	17,75,000
Do. do. at Branches.	1,34,31,498	1,43,54,778
Other Deposits	28,09,831	26,49,151
Post Bills	1,20,11,934	1,11,10,864
Cash Credits, undrawn	48,368	48,344
	4,92,841	3,94,792
	4,05,89,497	4,03,32,929
Assets.		
Government Securities	44,80,070	47,19,406
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	17,53,621	17,98,428
Loans on Security of do. do.	57,79,992	62,94,095
Current Accounts, overdrawn	16,177	53,544
Bills Discounted	1,41,69,710	1,30,62,217
Stamps	4,336	4,212
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,14,751		
Amount applied in reduction ... " 1,35,000	3,79,751	3,79,751
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,59,018	3,71,989
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,37,023	1,32,49,237
	4,05,89,497	4,03,32,919

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP DOVER CASTLE, 1,002 tons, Captain W. Culbert, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. EGBERT, 1,110 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SULINA, 1,149 tons, Captain J. Starkey, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta (February 27th), brought a general cargo.

THE S. S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Coast and Goa, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Moore, and eighty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 316 tons, Captain T. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. G. Payson, and three hundred and forty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain H. Morby, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Weber, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Blanford, Mr. Campbell, and forty-four deck passengers.

The S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Coast to Goa, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Wadderburn, Mr. Druitt, Mrs. Raitt, Miss Christian, Rev. Mr. G. Gilder, Mr. Miles and two Misses Miles, and two hundred and thirty deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail Steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, arrived this morning from Genoa :—Mr. Robert Rasner. From Aden.—Captain and Mrs. Mortmer, one child and three servants, Mr. Marooti, Mr. Syrang Sheik Nashur and Mrs. Syrang Sheik Nashur and one child, Mr. Marangel and 2 friends, and Mrs Robertson.

THE S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captian C. Mann, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Burst, three children and ayah, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Griffiths, three children and nurse, Mrs Kingston, three children and servant, Mr. J. Lavar, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Robert Baird.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
17	Rajpootana (s)	Morby	Bussorah, Mar 31.
	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, May 24.
	Glengyle (s)	Kayle.....	Calcutta, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
17	Assam (s)	Coles	Aden & Suez.
	Akola (s)	Franks	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Guy Mannering (s).	Many	Liverpool.
	Egbert (s)	Barwise.....	Liverpool.
	Gads Hill	Bryan	Falmouth.

The barque Dover Castle, Culbert, to Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf vis Kurrachee.
Steamer Parsee, to Calcutta.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Batavia, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Circassian, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.

13 Henry Miller	.....	Masulipatam.
Nourmahal	.....	Cape Town.
Lallah Rookh	.....	Mauritius.
Mazuffer	.....	Moulmein.
David Browne	.....	Boston.
Indian Merchant	.....	Calcutta.
El Dorado (s)	.....	Aden.
Queen of the Ocean	.....	Algoa Bay.

DEPARTURES.

14 Colonel Fytche	.....	Moulmein.
Lall h Rookh	.....	Madras.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

998 Autocrat (s), White—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1038 Blenheim (s), Bovey.
1378 Malwa (s), Tomlinson—Malabar Hill, 24th April.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1371 Aldercrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1194 Canturion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1178 Circassian, Clarke—Forbes & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1820 Kheroonee, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1820 Northbrook, Pierce—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1059 Phenician, Hamilton—Edward Bates & Co.
1490 Prince Fredrick, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
610 Twilight, Delargy—Rogers & Co.
1092 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

910 Cerdic (s), Robert on—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1092 Glentrium (s)—N. Manockjee & Co.
1020 Juan (s), Paxton—Ewart, Latham and Co.
1788 Strathleven (s), Pearson—Mitchell & Co.
1034 Tuscany (s), Harbord—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1021 Zeal (s), Frost—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

875 James Drake (s), Wilkie—Volkart Brothers.
1128 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

978 Volmer (s), Hansow—Volkart Brothers.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1047 Dinapore, Yexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM on CONTINENT.

812 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael—David Sassoon & Co.
1292 Burgany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1022 Bertieaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
291 Borrowdale (s), Davis—Wallace & Co
1020 Currency Lass, Mowbray—Ritchie, Nixon & Co.
1547 Parthia, McAllister—Killick, Nixon & Co.
153 Seringapatam, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
1000 Andrew, Dick.
898 St. George, Hall.
1443 Windsor, Reaumes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE

1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—Finlay Muir & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1279 Glenhaven Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Octavia, Thwaite.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Zambesi (s), Symonds—Mails, 1st May.

FOR TRIESTE.

1304 Jupiter (s), Caldeo—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

1083 Dover Castle, Colbert—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1149 Stelvio (s), Bradley—M. Nu serwanjee.
962 Timour, Robbins.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitcham.
1060 Marcia (s), Dinsdale—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1457 Odessa (s), Wald—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1015 Parsee (s), Sargeant—N. Manockjee & Co.
Rajpootana (s), Morby—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1233 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy (s), Gillis—Mails, 18th April.

FOR PERSIAN GULF,

505 Euphrates (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
549 Pachumba (s), Row—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grandona.

NOT FIXED

1399 A. S. Davis, Ford.
1299 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
865 Boadicia (s), Smith—N. Manockjee & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1126 Canada, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
996 Conseett (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
Glengyle (s), Kayle.
Morinda (s), Morrison.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1498 Mahomed Allee, Thorn—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.
626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 4, Foote.
Diamond (s), Bosanquet.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
5603 Orontes (s), Seymour.
Philomel, (s), Garforth.
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—3 casks empty bottles, Thomson Taylor and Co; 1 hogshead port wine, Aderjee Dorabjee.
Zeal s—50 boxes tinned plates, A Mahomedally; 50 cases Y M sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 993 bundles hoop iron, Jan Mahomed Jairazbhoy, Bell, Brandenburg.
Juan s—1,700 bundles hoop iron, H Casumjee.
Strathleven s—10,000 fire bricks, E Peerkh n.

FROM LONDON.

Abydos—52 boxes window glass, Ardashir and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Jupiter s—8 cases paper, H Clason and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—100 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia—417 bags myrabollams, N Mooljee; 3 bales rags, C Chellaraljee.
Twilight—70 bales cotton, A Rowjee 108 bales cotton L Luckmedas and Co.
Turkish Empire—920 bags myrabollams, T Mowjee; 300 bags myrabollams, H A Esmail and Co; 51 bales cotton, V Tokersee.
Northbrook—50 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co.
Philosopher—3,500 bundles coir yarn, T Arbee.
Egbert—250 bags myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 2,825 bales coir yarn, M Mooljee; 50 bales wool, G Toolseedas.
Guy Mannering—1,458 bundles coir yarn, M Ghella; 200 bundles coirn yarn, C I celadhur; 15 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 77 bales wool, N Khutow; 350 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 25 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Cerdic—1,000 bales cotton, L Luckmedas and Co; 10 bales cotton, T Khetsee; 40 bales cotton, B Purcotum.
Juans—480 bars wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales wool, H Gangjee; 15 bales cotton, T Veerjee; 118 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.
Zeal s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5,260 bundles coir yarn, S Pudamjee.
Glentrium s—35 bales wool, D Murans 125 bales cotton, B Amba dass; 51 bales cotton, V Tackersey; 48 bales cotton A Moose; 51 bales wool, D Govindjee; 33 bales wool, V Dayachund; 80 bales wool, H Vussoonjee; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Malwa bales—(9) scotton, P and Co.
Flying Venus—102 bales cotton, V Tackersee.
Strathleven s—1,892 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 56 bales cotton, T Khetsey and Co.
Helen Scott—100 bales cotton, S Kessowjee.
Centurian—570 packets myrabollams, Raili Brothers 200 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bienheim s—300 bales coir yarn, T Arbee; 99 packages blodstone, B Geordhur; 250 bales hemp, D Jairaz; 1 bundle shawls, H M Kermaney; 8 bundles carpets, H Peston jee and Sons; 6 bales hides H Oomer; 200 bales hemp, N Soondarjee; 200 bags rapeseed, B Ambaidass.
Autrocrat s—2,687 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Malwa s—248 bags myrabollams, D Hassum; 4 bundles and 43 pieces E teeth, M Adamjee; 12 bales hides, E Veljee; 5 bales hides, E Peeradina; 5 bales hides, E Spinner and Co; 16 bales hides, J Lutiff; 1,562 bags coffee, 300 bales cotton, 8 bags senna leaves and 283 bags turmeric, E and Co; 13 bales hides, E Russoolbhoy; 19 cases safflower, E Joosub; 4 bales hides, C Nanjee; 678 bags surseeds, David Sassoon and Co.
Assam s—1 case shawls, H Atowin; 5 cases shawls, S Panalall; 13 cases shawls, M Ramchund; 2 cases shawls R Joovalanath; 6 cases shawls, L Khimjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Governor Tilly—3,000 bags linseed, Raili Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

James Drake s—54 bales hemp, 10 bags groundnut and 10 bags gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Stelvia s—6,487 bags linseed, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mercia s—1,200 bundles linseed and 1,000 bags teelseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Odessa s—3,000 bags wheat and 5,400 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Borrowdale s—5,100 bags linseed 5,100 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Jupiter s—503 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Jupiter s—390 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,010 bal s cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bags coffee, W Nicol, and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Jupiter s—800 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Zambesi s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Andrew. 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—200 baskets onions, M Aramoodin; 20 cases shark fins, C Ebram; 1 cwt E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 147 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, J Luckmichund; 5 chests opium, S Dowlutram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Parsee s—63 bales cotton, Young and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Lambert, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meean Meer.
Sandwith, Captain, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmednugger.

APRIL 16.

Chalmer, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.
Fraser, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a Medl Board.
Ommanney, Lieut, Bengal The Buff, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Jenkins, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Baroda.
McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Baroda.

APRIL 17.

Walcott, Captain, Bombay Compt Dept, on duty, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Davidson, Major, Madras R A, on sick leave, to England.

APRIL 17.

Lambert, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gathorn, Bombay Ord Dept, on sick leave, to England
McCarthy, Surgn, Madras 23rd Regt N I, to join to Doumdah.
Baldwin, Lieut Col, Madras 25th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Gordon, Surg, Bombay Poona Horse, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th April 1876.)

With reference to G G O No 302, dated the 20th March 1876, Maj Genl D M Stewart, C B, of the Bl S C, is posted to the Lahore Division.

The appointment of Capt W W H Scott, 1st Sqdn Subn, 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, confirmed in G O C C of the 18th March 1876, p. 101, had effect from the 27th Jan instead of from the 4th Feb 1876.

Capt M H Seward, R H A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Mhow and join 8 Batty C Brigade, to which he has been appointed. To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on the 15th March 1876:—

Lt W P Thring, G 11th Bede R A; Lt J P Freeth, G 11th Bgde R A; and Capt R W Bastow, 63rd Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj I Ketchen, (B Batty F Bgde,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Surgn Maj J Newell, M B, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Hussars—Lt A M Brookfield, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Genl G Reid, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Surgeon J J Merrick, (19th Bede,) to England, from the 15th April to the 15th July 1877, on urgent private affairs.

2-1st Foot—Lieut Maj H Kelsall, to Murree, from the 16th April to the 16th Oct, on medical certificate.

1-5th Foot—Lt and Adjt E Jones, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-9th Foot—Capt C W H Willcox, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot—Lt J W T Hume, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

48th Foot—Capt F Sedley, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave on private affairs, granted to Capt Sedley of the 16th March 1876, p 102.]

Lt A Lowes, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

99th Foot—Maj and Local Col R Lacy, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt P H N Lane, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Foot—Lt B T G Montgomery, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj W Macnamara, M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Surgn Maj J Sherlock, to Almora, from the 1st April to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

68th Foot—Lt W Gordon, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the fifteen months' leave on private affairs, granted in G O C C of the 18th March 1876, p 103.]

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt the Hon F G Baring (Extra Aid-de-camp to A E the Viceroy,) to England, from the 1st April or date of availing himself of it to the 30th June on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col I Doran, C.B., (Comdt 27th N.I.) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from, date of availing himself of it preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Col J B Thelwall, C B, (Comdt 21st N I,) to Dehra Dun, from date of leaving regiment to the 1st Sept, on urgent private affairs.

Lt Col J W Hoggan, (2nd in Command 28th N I,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj J A A Baker, (2nd in Command and Sqdn Officer 6th Bl Cavy,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regimental charge preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt C E Salkeld, (Adjt 2nd Bl Cavy,) to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt J I. Aberigh-Mackay, (Adjt 8th Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, to study the native languages.

Lt G Maynard, (Qr 2nd N I,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt J R Lynch, the 12th Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta, from the 7th April to the 7th Oct, to study the Persian language.

Lt R C Graves, (1st Wing Subn 31st N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Madras Staff Corps—Col C G H Coote, (Comdt 16th Mad N I,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Col E S Jackson, (doing duty at Umballa) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 1st Oct, on private affairs.

General List, and the whole of the gentlemen of the Staff Corps, 17th Bl Cavy,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj R Gillespie, M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn R C Eaton, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Deputy Surgn Genl J C Bow, M D, (Dacca Circle,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 25th March 1876, directing Surgn R N Stoker to relieve Surgn E B Gardner of the medical charge of the 29th Punjab N I.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 28th March 1876, directing Col W W Roberts, Comdg 1-5th Fusiliers, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure to Cawnpore of the Maj Genl Comdg on inspection duty.

Lucknow Brigade Order, dated the 29th March 1876, directing Surgn G P Mackenzie, M B, to take over medical charge of the 41st N I from Surgn A H Williams, M B.

Chamba State Order, dated the 12th Feb 1876, directing Surgn W A Duke, 62nd Foot, to resume medical charge of the Staff at that station.

Dalhousie Station Order, dated the 26th March 1876, directing Lt and Local Capt R Stratford, 1-6th Foot, Station Staff Officer, to assume command of the Station and Station, consequent on the departure of Lt Col F W Stubbs, R E, to take up another appointment, and appointing Capt G A Wilson, 81st Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt and Local Capt R Stratford.

Sanger Station Order, dated the 25th March 1876, appointing Capt S F Atkinson, Adjt 5th Punjab N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 26th idem, in addition to other duties, pending the appointment of a permanent incumbent, vice Capt W E Chesney, proceeding on furlough.

1-14th Foot—Batn Order, dated the 25th March 1876, appointing Capt R S Lemon to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, during the absence on leave of Lt Col F W Robinson, or until further orders, with effect from the 25th March 1876.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 21st March 1876, appointing Capt W H Gracie, 2nd Punjab Cavy, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt C S Salkeld, proceeded to appear before a medical board at Calcutta.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 5th April 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the appointments, and to sanction retirements, &c., as follows :—

Royal (Bombay) Engineers.—Subject to approval by H M, Maj Genl Harry Walsworth Bax Bell is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension to which he may be entitled, dated 30th March 1876.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment,—Lt R Oakeley, having passed in the Higher Standard, to be Interpreter, dated 18th Feb 1876.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Col R Jenkins, 2nd in Command to be Comdt, vice Alexander, who retires from the Service, dated 1st April 1876

Maj G C Thomson, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Jenkins, dated 1st April 1876

Maj A R Chapman, late Adjt, to be 2nd Sqdn Officer, vice Thomson, dated 1st April 1876.

Lt F G Burton is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt, dated 1st April 1876.

Capt W A Lawrence, late 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Burton, appointed Adjt, dated 1st April 1876.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Capt H C Kemble, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, during the absence on furlough of Capt Knowles.

Capt C T M Higginson, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, vice Kemble.

Capt W B Craigie, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Higginson

Lt M K Martin, 1st Batn 3rd Regt, the Buffs, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, vice Craigie, dated 3rd March 1876.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Maj H R Osborn, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Col Gough, on furlough.

Capt H A Shakespear, 2nd Sqdn Officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Osborn.

Capt R B Graham, 3rd Sqdn Officer and Offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd until the return from furlough, of Capt Shakespear.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Col P S Yorke 2nd in Comd and Offg Comd, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Packe, deceased.

Capt W H Watson, 2nd Sqdn Officer and Offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Yorke left supernumerary.

Lt and Adjt A J T Welchman is confirmed in the appointment of 1st Sqdn Subn, dated 1st April 1876.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Maj O Barnes, 2nd Sqdn

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 17TH APRIL.

The Viceroy and suite will leave Calcutta on the 22nd instant and arrive at Simla probably about the 25th instant.

SIMLA, 17TH APRIL.

Lady Lytton, Mrs. Burne, and the rest of the party arrived here safely at four o'clock this afternoon.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL.

The Bombay Mails (via Brindisi) of the 27th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

ADEN, 16TH APRIL.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Java, from London, left here for Karrachee yesterday. The same Company's steamer Agra, from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed for London also yesterday.

THE G. I. P. Railway have advertised the abolition of extra Ghaut mileage on both the Bhore and the Thull Ghauts after the end of the present month. At the same time, the terminal charges will be reduced to 8 annas per maund upon all goods; and further, every passenger will be allowed one day's halt for every 200 miles of the distance over which the ticket is available.

THE opening of the Naorungabad section of the Punjab Northern State Railway seems to have been almost as pleasing a surprise in point of traffic results and prospects as was the opening of the section between Lahore and Wazeerabad. A correspondent of the Lahore paper states that ever since the 10th instant, the press of passenger traffic has been greater than there was carriage for, and crowds of natives were disappointed. This sudden rush is of course in a great measure due to the fairs at Amritsar and Wazeerabad which usually take place during the Bysakee; but it is not entirely due to this, as it is stated that the local traffic is also very considerable. We should not be at all surprised, adds our Lahore contemporary, if this line, which was constructed primarily for military purposes, will prove also financially successful. When the broad gauge line is ready and better through traffic arrangements can be effected, the traffic will, most probably, still more increase.

COMMENTING on our remark that the Government has a perfect right to act regarding its drafts as any man of business would act in his own affairs, the Calcutta *Statesman* says:—"We are obliged to differ *in toto* from such views. Instead of its being 'quite plain' that the Government should consult its own convenience only, in the issue of these drafts, we say it is 'quite plain' that it should act otherwise; and carefully regulate them by the effect they are likely to produce on the interests which they so directly and seriously affect. There is a mischievous tendency in India to forget that the Government is simply the people, acting in their corporate capacity. The interests of the State are simply the interests of the people, under another name. If it is possible for the Government so to time the issue of these Council drafts, as to reduce to a minimum their effects upon exchange, it is bound to do so. We should have thought this axiomatic, as it would be everywhere but in India." Agreed, that the interests of the State are the interests of the people. But "the people" whom the State represents are not necessarily the "people" interested in getting Council drafts sold or held over. The simple proposition we laid down was that the Government is free to act according to its own estimate of the gain or loss to be incurred by selling or holding over, and is not bound to enter or keep out of the market as may suit the convenience of Indian merchants and bankers.

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—Lord Lytton will not fail, we think, to be struck very early with the fact that the official element is far too predominant in the Legislative Councils of the country. Predominant indeed is hardly the word. In so far as the non-official element is concerned, the Councils are a mockery of the purpose for which they were established. By excluding the Judges therefrom, and restricting the non-official element to the appointment of an English merchant and a native gentleman or two, they are virtually reduced to purely official bodies; and the *Indian Mirror* remarks justly, that "independence in an official member of the Council is now-a-days hardly to be expected. Every official member seems pledged to take the side of Government, which can well afford to laugh at the protests of the non-official minority." The Government is carried on without even a semblance of deference to public opinion, however strongly it may be expressed. For all practical purposes, the Council might just as well be wholly official. The very first reform needed with these bodies, is the admission of the Judges thereto. Nothing would raise their character so effectually, or so much conduce to make debate therein, a reality. When certain Ministers are appointed by "the people" to manage the financial business of the country, they must be allowed to act like men of business, or men of business will certainly make use of them and "the people" with them. Is this "plain" enough?

IT is said that in June next the present Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab purposes retiring from the service—that is to say, he will then take the furlough to which he will be entitled, and it is, we are told, his present intention to retire from the service at the expiration of that period. *Indian Public Opinion* remarks that Dr. DeRenzy's successor will in all probability be Dr. Fairweather, who on a former occasion acted for him. This will render vacant the Civil Surgeonoy of Delhi, which, our contemporary is told, will probably be filled by the transfer of Dr. Rouse from Ludiana. Dr. Thom will in all probability get Dr. Rouse's place at Ludiana, and Dr. Quinnell the Gujranwalla Civil Surgeoncy. Dr. DeRenzy, though perhaps not altogether successful as a Sanitary Commissioner, is a man who is most devoted to his profession, and as an able medical man who has done a good deal for his profession will not be easily replaced in the Indian Medical Service. His administration of the new department, of which we may call him the founder, has been found fault with; but his worst enemy could not deny his ability and his extreme love of medical science.

THE "Man of all Work" in *Cope's Tobacco Plant* tells some good stories about tobacco this month. Man, he says, will do things for the sake of tobacco scarcely to be predicated of them with any other inducement. That comical old sea-dog, Charley Napier, according to the *Naval and Military Gazette*, adopted a curious expedient for securing his 'Baccy once upon a time. He had bought some snuff, before he found he had no money in his pocket; and the seller, who didn't know him, declined to trust. "I am Admiral Sir Charles Napier," said he. "How do I know that you are?" asked the tradesman. "Confound it, I tell you who I am, and you won't believe me. Give me the packet at once." "No, Sir, not unless you pay me." The old hero, we are told, "suddenly thought of a convincing proof; and unbuttoning, he hauled out the tail of a nether garment, and turning it over, triumphantly pointed out the name—'Charles Napier, R.N.'" After that he got his packet of snuff; and I am inclined to think that if the Government had stopped the tobacco supply when he went to the Baltic, and old Charley had had news of good snuff inside Cronstadt, he would have kept that grand promise of his—to be in Cronstadt or in hell within a month—which he failed so miserably to perform in 1854. "Have you any five-cent cigars?" asked an impecunious-looking fellow of an East side, Oswego, tobacco man. 'Yes,' replied the tobacconist, and he placed a handful on the show-case for the man—whose clothing showed he had squandered his summer, if not earnings—to select from. Running his eye over the lot and without being satisfied, he asked for ten-cent ones. The latter did not tickle his fancy, and, assuming the airs of an Astor, he boldly inquired for fifteen-cent ones. Selecting one, he poised it between his fingers, and, with the tone of a played-out life insurance solicitor, asked—"Would you take a man's last cent for a cigar?" The unsuspecting merchant replied that he would, and that settled the bargain, for the customer placed one cent on the show-case, bit the small end of the Havana, applied the torch, and leisurely strolled out, puffing his high-toned cigar. It is this sort of poetical justice—the triumph of virtuous poverty over the spirit of sordid and exacting trade—that gladdens the heart of man.

THE 1st BOMBAY LANCERS AND THE MUTINY AT NUSSEERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly give the public your opinion upon the taste displayed by the editor of the *Times of India* in publishing in his issue of Saturday, in an editorial, an offensive para. from Sir John Kaye's last volume, reflecting upon the conduct of the 1st Bombay Lancers during the Mutiny of 1857 at Nusseerabad.

Judging from the fact of a most complimentary order, which I have reason to believe your readers, if interested, can obtain without difficulty, being issued by Government on the particular occasion referred to, I think the army may look upon the editor of the *Times* as foolish and the historian as wicked for respectively originating and repeating without protest what is simply untrue.

There are still present with the regiment many native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men that served during the Mutiny who will be far from satisfied on learning the manner in which the wonderful loyalty displayed by them in those perilous times is now remarked upon by men who might be reasonably expected to know better. Such loyalty, I am bound to say, has never been surpassed. Was ever a regiment so tried, so sorely tempted? Surrounded by friends and castemen, and, in many instances, relatives from Oude and all parts of Bengal serving in the mutinous Bengal regiments in the same station, they, the 1st Lancers alone, refusing all entreaties and inducements, and heedless of threats, stuck by their officers and the Europeans of the mutinied regiments throughout.

Shame to those who wilfully or carelessly misrepresent facts which are so gloriously to the credit of a gallant regiment.

I enclose my card.

Poona, 16th April. A.

PRIGS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I *do* wish you to assist me, and yet I scarcely like to tell you what I want. But of course you won't tell my name to any one, so I will trust you. I live in this up-country station and take charge of papa's house, because mamma is at home with the younger sisters and brothers. Papa says exchange has done something. I don't understand it, but of course you do, so I need not care about explaining it. But whenever I want a new dress or any ornament, papa grumbles about exchange, and even becomes cross at times.

(I *do* hope he won't read this, because if he thought I wrote this, he would be so angry at my speaking of him in that way.) Well, of course nobody knows it, but I think dear Edwin is very anxious to ask me to marry him (now I have told it, I am *so nervous*), and since exchange is so bad, I think I shall. Of course I like him *very much*, but if papa had not become so cross, I should make Edwin wait a little longer. But I have just been looking over your paper of Friday and I see that young civilians are said in it to be inferior. Of course *my* Edwin is a gentleman, or I should not care for him, but I should not like him to be thought inferior to others. Edwin is not very junior, but he is not very senior. Just a suitable age you know for me, and I am only *eighteen*. I am so glad to see the *dear old Governor* say they are not a bad lot, but Mr. Pedder says there are prigs among the later arrivals. Now, I don't know exactly what a prig is. One of my brothers used to sing about somebody being sent to prison who was a prig, but that can't be the thing. But though Edwin is *so nice*, some of his colleagues may be prigs, and it would be *too horrible* to have a husband a friend of prigs, if they are very bad. Can't you get Government to turn off all the prigs out of the service, or to put in the Civil List 'prig' opposite each one's name who is one, just as they put those letters I see in papa's Civil List he is *so fond* of reading; or please tell us in your paper what is prig. Is it a person who jobs appointments, or what is it? That is the question I cannot think of, if prig has anything to do with stealing. Oh I me, I see in the dictionary prig has something to do with victuals or *prog*, and Edwin has *such* an appetite when he has been out shooting, whatever shall I do? But it is so difficult to see who are eligible. Mr. Justice Bayley says, "first two or three batches of competitive civilians much superior to their successors." Mr. Justice Kemball concurs that earlier competitive civilians are superior to their successors. Mr. Oliphant says the first batch were superior; but Mr. Ravenscroft says four or five of the first batch were superior to predecessors or successors. Do tell us who were the first batch (what an ugly word), and do get those gentlemen made into a committee with Mr. Pedder as Chairman to decide on the superior ones. I should so much like to know in what year the inferior ones began to come, or, if there were only three or four of one batch superior, do publish their names. The really good people might be marked "superior person" in the Civil List. And Mr. Editor, do thank Mr. Izon for saying the successful candidates are gentlemen. He must be a gentleman because he says that. Were any Haileybury people prigs or deficient in good manners? If so, you might mark them too in the Civil List. I am getting confused. I am *so nervous* when I think I am writing to you. But you can correct this and you need not show how my hand shakes, but just get Mr. Pedder and his gentlemanly friends to publish a list of prigs in the Civil Service. Or you might have a new Civil Service precedence warrant arranged in order of gentlemanliness, and put Mr. Pedder at the head of it, but then papa is Haileybury and when not cross he is *so nice*.

No, Mr. Editor, I can't sign my name, it is too dangerous. Fancy what papa or Edwin would say if they saw it. So I shall call myself the

INFERIOR PERSON.

Up-country, to-day.

GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a resident in Grant Buildings, I should only be too glad to see the cotton nuisance removed, but as representations have already been made on the subject to the proper quarter by the residents themselves in the form of a petition or protest, I fail to see the advantage of discussing the matter publicly, especially now that it has been shown by the agency here that it is not in their power, among other things, to remove the principal and justly complained of nuisance—viz—the stacking of cotton contiguous to the entrances; for the very sufficient reason that the Land Mortgage Bank, to which the buildings belong, do not own nor have any control over the space of ground in front of them, which is the property of the Colaba Land and Press Company,—the Bank's ownership simply extending to the ground on which the buildings stand. It will thus be seen that the odium thrown at the management is hardly deserved, at least on this the principal point, and accepting the financial statement anent the buildings circulated to the residents as correct, it would be suicidal policy on the part of the management to reduce the rents, which even as they now stand barely give a return of some three-quarter per cent. on the outlay. Were the financial prospects of the Bank with respect to this property more flourishing, its (the Bank's) renting the space of ground in front of the buildings referred to above might be suggested with the view of keeping it clear, and it is to be hoped that endeavours to do this (being the only way to suppress the nuisance) will be made as soon as the finances will permit.

It is, I may mention from no party spirit that this letter is dictated, but simply in the interests of

Colaba, 17th April. FAIR PLAY.

THE O'BRIEN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Shortly after the death of Mr. O'Brien, master of the Diocesan School, Byculla, a subscription was raised in favour of his widow and children, and a committee was formed to determine the best mode of laying out the sum collected. Though Mr. O'Brien's death occurred a year ago, and the subscriptions followed immediately, Mrs. O'Brien has derived no benefit from the fund. She has written to the secretary to the committee several times, but has not succeeded in eliciting a reply. As a friend of the late Mr. O'Brien, and a well-wisher of his widow, I am anxious to know what the committee have resolved as to the disposal of the money. I would add that Mrs. O'Brien's circumstances are at present much straitened.—Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE O'BRIEN FUND.

Lucknow, 14th April.

I enclose my card.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at 5 minutes to 10.

THE LATE ASSAULT CASE AT BANDORA.—Mr. Cowasjee Ardaseer, the defendant in this case, writes to say that he made no apology, as stated, before the Fouzdar, but that "the matter was brought to an end by friends by showing mutual regret amongst them."

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients admitted during the last month, at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,632. The average daily attendance being 179·35. The prevailing diseases were small-pox in children, mumps, sore-throats, and fever in adults.

CHINA LOTTERY-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Two Chinamen, named Affoo Hussen and Alloo Hussen were, on Saturday last, fined Rs. 100 each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of keeping lottery houses at Kharra Talao, contrary to Government Resolution prohibiting the same.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Poonja Razpar, who keeps a grocer's shop at Mazagon, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in his possession three false weights without a satisfactory excuse, he being a retail dealer. Upon the evidence adduced, prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Churney Road on view of the body of a Parsee boy, named Dinshaw Ruttonjee. Deceased was about four years of age, who had accidentally fallen out of a window on the third storey of a house, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous, and expired from the effects of the injuries he had thereby sustained about noon yesterday. Upon the evidence adduced a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A TRAMWAY CASE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo, named Parroo Ragoojee, was charged with refusing to pay the legal fare for his travelling by a tramway car from the Byculla terminus station to the J. J. Hospital, and also with assaulting Succaram Bapoo, the tram conductor of that car. Upon the evidence adduced, the defendant was adjudged guilty of both the offences, and was fined Rs. 10, being the aggregate amount he was fined for the two offences—namely, Rs. 3 for refusing to pay the legal fare and Rs. 7 for the assault.

A MARKET INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.—Shaik Din Mahomed, a sub-inspector of markets, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. P. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets, with taking a gratification other than a legal remuneration in respect of an official act on the 14th instant. The subject matter of the case is that the prisoner is alleged to have received a sum of Rs. 3 from a fisher woman at the Null Bazaar on Friday last, who exposed for sale on that day three baskets of bad fish, and thereby prevented the case from being legally dealt with. The case stands adjourned to this day for further hearing.

MAHABLESHWAR.—General Kennedy arrived in Mahableshwar on Tuesday morning. A very large party have come up for the holidays; but the cold winds which greeted them on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning on coming up the hill has been trying to those who have been grilling in the plains and some are suffering from fever and severe colds. The delightful air of the hills will, it is hoped, soon remove all ailments. The Superintendent has done a great deal to secure a good water supply for Mahableshwar. Last year he had iron wheels made to bring up the water from the bazaar well, and it is quite a morning's sight to see the people drawing it for their need. Another well has been opened towards Lodwick Point, and there is one large tank made from four of the wells which are close together and actually drain each other. The Superintendent looks after everything. As an example, two circulars came round on Thursday last: one told us that tongas must not drive about after sunset without lights; the other advised visitors not to buy game from men who brought it round, as the birds were carried for miles with their legs tied together, and that often their wings were broken. The post of Superintendent is not an enviable one.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. HOPE "A COMMON SCHOOLMASTER."—Mr. Hope has risen from a common schoolmaster to his present position in the Viceroy's Council. A few years ago he was an inspector of schools, and he published also some school-books in Gujarati. These books were not written by him, but they were written under his direction, and he gave his own name to them. From this place he rose to be a Collector of a great district, to be the Municipal Commissioner of a great city, and now he sits among our legislators in an elevated place like Simla. Only recently he was a subordinate of the Bombay Government, and a subordinate of the Chief Justice, and yet he has set aside their views on an important public question, and has done an act of severe hostility against the High Court by his intemperate speech in the Council in favour of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. Now, there is a story in Æsop, if we are not mistaken, or it may be anywhere else, which goes far to illustrate the case and conduct of Mr. T. C. Hope. Mr. Hope is a clever man, but so is Mr. Birdwood, the Judge of Surat, and in truth all civil servants are more or less clever. But we do not believe that Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who decided the late case which has been much talked of, is in any way a man inferior in talents, industry, or acquired knowledge to the late Collector of Surat, whose abilities have been greatly exaggerated, and whose sense of what is just and right is to our mind decidedly inferior to that of the present District Judge of Surat.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain E. F. Coats, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Venice—Mr. A. M. Saunders, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. J. S. Holmes, Master Force, and Mr. and Mrs. Turpin.

For Aden—Mr. J. Robertson.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. ORONTES TO ENGLAND.

H. M. S. ORONTES, 5,600 tons, Captain Seymour, will sail to-day for England, via the Suez Canal, with 20 officers, 9 ladies, and 7 children; 399 men, 156 women and 340 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Major M. J. MacGregor, 1-8th Foot.
Major and Mrs G. H Parker, 92nd Foot.
Major and Mrs P. L. Bellarny, 55th Foot.
Major and Mrs C. H. Peckering, R. A.
Capt A. H and Mrs Harrison and child, 1-6th Foot.
Capt and Mrs D. C. O Spiller and 2 children, 2-22nd Foot.
Capt G Chalmer, 92cd Foot.
Capt and Mrs C. E Nottles and child, 3rd Hussars.
Lieut E. K. S Bromder, 70th Foot.
Lieut R. G. Dickson, 3rd Hussars.
Lieut N. D. E Roberts, 81st Foot.
Lieut and Mrs. Forjett, Staff Corps.
Lieut J. F Wyley, 2-22nd Foot.
Lieut C. E Whittle, 1-2nd Foot.
Lieut A. D Addison, R. A.
Lieut W. B Fletcher, R. A.
Lieut J. H Sewell, 15th Hussars.
Paymaster F. B Foster, 1-5th Foot.
Surg Major and Mrs. J. H Hunt and 2 children, A. M. D,
Surg and Mrs. MacLean and child, A. M. D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected and reduced to 32 deg. Fah	29·776
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·2
Minimum do. do.	76·2
General Direction of wind	W, SE, SW, WNW, NW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	303

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 17TH APRIL.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Marrootee Vittoba was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Luxmon Amroots. On the evening of the 9th March last, the prosecutor was sitting in a liquor shop at Dongree. The prisoner was also seen in the place, and soon afterwards they were seen fighting with their fists and striking each other's body. Prosecutor then raised a cry "I have been struck with a knife, I have been struck with a knife." Prisoner had a hold of the knife by the handle, while his wrist with the knife was firmly held by the prosecutor. Prisoner had his arm round the prosecutor's waist, and he bit the prosecutor in the breast. A policeman was sent for and took the prisoner into custody with the knife. Prosecutor, who had received two wounds, one of them a punctured wound of the lungs, which was considered to be dangerous, was sent to hospital, where he remained under treatment for twenty days. Dr. Knapp, who treated him, was of opinion that the wound was dangerous to life. The jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt without grave and sudden provocation; and his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

Bisheseram Bucktawur, a Purdasee, was charged with house-breaking by night and theft of currency notes, cash, articles of wearing apparel, and other property belonging to a Hindoo shopkeeper. The prosecutor was a druggist keeping a shop in Null Bazaar, where he also resided; and remembered seeing the prisoner once or twice before the theft was committed. On the night of the 21st March, the prisoner went to the shop to buy some cardamoms. Late that night, prosecutor fastened from inside the door of his house and retired to rest. His valuables were kept in a box, and a bag containing copper change to the amount of Rs. 75 was kept by it. The key of the padlock having been mislaid, the box was not locked. Next morning, prosecutor found a large hole made in the door, which was lying open. The box containing the valuables and money was found in a neighbouring gully without its contents. The bag with the copper change was also gone. A report was made to the police, and seven persons were arrested. Prisoner, who was one of them, was released after four days. On the 28th March, prosecutor was shown some currency notes, one of which he recognised by a mark upon it. The same day the prisone's room was searched, and an empty bag was found which prosecutor recognised to be his property. An auger was also found, from the size of which it might be presumed that the holes in prosecutor's door had been made with it.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Gopall Petambur, an old offender, who had been thirteen times in jail within the last few years, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft. His Lordship sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Crushna Yessoo was charged with the theft of two silver ornaments, the property of a caste-woman, with whom he had been boarding. The property was stolen from a box on the 13th March last. On the prosecutrix accusing prisoner and going to fetch a sepoy, prisoner took out one of the ornaments and made it over to the landlord of the house. A policeman took the prisoner and the ornaments into custody. The jury convicted the prisoner, and being an old offender, he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

THEFTS.

Mahdoo Appa pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in two cases, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of three years' imprisonment.

THE Sessions then adjourned until this morning, when the murder case will be tried.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season-Reports for the week ending 5th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Wheat in Manjband Taluka suffered from blight. River on 1st April 9 inches lower than on 29th March.

Shikarpur.—Weather continues warm; nights cool. River rising.

Hyderabad.—Weather warmer. Slight fever in six talukas; small-pox still in Badin Taluka. Rabi crops mostly harvested.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather fair, well suited to rabi; harvesting actively in progress; estimated outturn in talukas Jacobabad, Thul, and Kashmor 12, 15, 12 annas in the rupee respectively.

Ahmedabad and Broach.—[illegible]

Surat.—Cholera in Surat, one case fatal; in Bardoli, cases 25, deaths 7.

Kaira.—Cotton picking almost completed. Weather warm. Public health good.

Khadeish.—Cotton market dull. Fever continues.

Nassick.—Rabi crops harvested. Small-pox in Igatpuri Taluka.

Tanna.—Small-pox prevailas in Salsette, Kalyan, and Panwel Talukas.

Deesa.—Hot weather continues. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur. Public health good.

Ahmednuggur and Sholapoor.—No change.

Sattara.—Harvesting of rabi completed. Cattle-disease in Patna and Khanapur.

Belgaum.—No change.

Dharwar.—Rain 67 cents; total 1 inch 57 cents. Cotton picking almost over. Sugar-cane planting commenced. No improvement in public health.

Kanara.—Second crop being harvested. Cholera prevalent.

Kaladghi.—Rabi all reaped; out-turn 10 annas in the rupee. Cotton indifferent; picking nearly completed. Cholera in five talukas; 116 deaths.

Rajkot.—Health generally good. Cholera in Morvi District, cases 153, deaths 63.

Wudhwan.—Weather cloudy. Cholera throughout Jhalawad, cases 120, deaths 99.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 3rd instant). —No change.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 28th ultimo). Rabi crops being out; out-turn middling. Twelve deaths from cholera in the Rajapoor Taluka.

General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Kattywar, Southern Mahratta Country, and Kanara. Hot weather fairly set in.

THE POONA ARBITRATION COURT.

(*The Hitechu.*)

WE are glad to intimate to our readers that an Arbitration Court has lately been established at Poona. A translation of the notice issued by that Court is published below:—

It will no doubt be a great convenience to the community at large to have all their civil cases amicably disposed by arbitration, &c., that they will be saved from the heavy law costs which parties incur at present on account of stamps, &c.

About a month ago a large meeting was held in the city of the Sirdars, jahageerdars, inamdars, sowkars, traders and pleaders, &c., when it was resolved unanimously that a Court of Arbitrators should be established under the provisions of Section 327 of Act VIII. of 1859 (Civil Procedure Code) to decide all civil causes arising between parties. A Court has accordingly been established in the new Row Bahadoor Bhaskar Damodhar's Wara, opposite to the Poona Small Causes Court, and we are able to state that no less than one hundred suits amounting to about Rs. 30,000 have already been filed and about 30 cases have already been decided to the satisfaction of both the parties, and their awards have been recorded in the civil courts. The Court is open every day and a clerk is appointed to receive all plaints; should the defendant be absent, a letter or notice is issued to him for his appearance; when he appears both parties choose their arbitrators and pass a deed of submission (*Razinama*) to abide by their decision in the case when the arbitrators, after taking the statements of both the parties and receiving their evidences, pass awards on the merits of each case.

There are at present about 75 arbitrators selected from pensioned sub-judges and magistrates, respectable pleaders, sowkars, traders, &c. They have declared also on solemn affirmation that they would perform their duties impartially.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that a court of arbitrators has lately been established, in Peit Boodwar, of the city of Poona, with the view to decide all civil cases which may be submitted to it by parties, agreeably to the provisions of Section 327 Act VIII. of A. D. 1859, as that, if parties are willing to bring such claims as might be existing among them for an amicable settlement, without incurring the costs for stamps, &c. which are at present incurred in the civil courts, they are hereby requested to appear at the aforesaid court of Arbitrators and make known to them their claims. Parties are requested to choose and nominate their own trustworthy arbitrators, agreeably to the regulations, when they will be enabled, after taking the statements of both parties, and receiving their evidence, to decide equitably on the merits of their claims by passing written awards in the cases, and such awards will agreeably to the aforesaid regulation, be recorded in the civil courts and executed accordingly. The public are therefore requested to take the matter into consideration and submit their claims for an amicable adjustment to the arbitrators.

2nd. Should it appear necessary, for the convenience of the public, to establish other arbitration courts, like the one now established at Poona, at the sudder stations of other zillas, talookas, towns and villages, and if the inhabitants of those towns and villages make known their wishes on the subject by writing and forwarding their application, the matter will be taken into due consideration, and arrangements made to establish such arbitration courts at those places also. The principal object in view, for establishing these courts is to remove the heavy costs which parties are obliged to incur in the prosecution of their cases in the dewany or civil courts, and to have their disputes amicably adjusted among themselves; and thereby preserve the loyalty and attachment of the people to the Government; with their view the foregoing proposal is now submitted for the favourable consideration of the public, with the request that it may be taken into due consideration.

3rd. The Government has been very benevolently disposed towards the public and it has, therefore, enacted Act VIII. of 1859, Section 327, for their benefit, and they should accordingly try and realize the benefits thereof.

ROW BAHADOOR CHINTAMUNRAO HURRY DHUMOOK, Pensioned Sub-Judge.
GUNESH WASSUDEO JOSHEE, Pleader, } Secretaries.
ANTAJEES GUNESH BHAGWUT, Clerk of the Court.

Poona, 6th February 1876.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 7 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goonldas Tejpal Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 12 under treatment, 1 admission, 4 discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 8, Arthur Road 6, and at Camateepoora 9 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday for Saturday and Sunday was 47, of whom 34 were Hindoos, 7 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, 2 native Christians, 1 European and 1 Eurasian. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 2; Fort, 3; Esplanade, 2; Market, 3; Mandvie, 3; Chuckla, 3; Oomercarry, 6; Dhongree, 4; Dhobie Talao, 2; Bhoolesbwar, 3; Kharra Talao, 1; Coombarwadda, 3; Khetwady, 2; Girgaum, 1; Mazagon, 1; Camatespoors, 4; Parell, 1; Sewree, 1; Sion 1; and Mahim, 1.

DEPUTATION TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

PURSUANT to appointment the following gentlemen waited in deputation upon Lord Northbrook, at Government House, on Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, at 11 A.M., to present the valedictory address adopted at the public meeting held on the 8th idem:—

Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith, C. S. I., Hon. G. C. Paul, H. H. Sutherland, Esq., J. C. Murray, Esq., F. Jennings, Esq., G. M. Struthers, Esq., Hon. H. Bell, A. G. Apcar, Esq., Elias Gubboy, Esq., H. H. the Maharaja of Banares, H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Raja Ramanath Tagore, Bahadoor, C. S. I., Babu Degambar Mitra, C. S. I., Raja Jotendra Mohun Tagor, Bahadur, Hon. Raja Narendro Krishna, Bahadur, H. H. the Maharaja of Betteah, Maharaj Komar of Betteah, Raja Sattyanand Ghosal, Bahadur, Babu Durga Charan Laha, Rai Rajendra Mallik Bahadur, Babu Jaikisan Mukarjee, Babu Subuldas Mallik, Babu Jadulal Mallik, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., Babu Chandra Kant Mukarji, Kower Kanti Chandra Sing, Bahadur, Nawab Amir Ali, Bahadur, Nawab Ashgar Ali, Bahadur, C.S.I., Prince Rahimuddin, Prince Ferokshah, Prince Mirza Jehan Kadir, Hon. Mir Muhammud Ali, Maulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur Manakji Rastamji, Esq., Rev. Dr. K. M. Banarjia, Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, Babu Hem Chendar Ker, Babu Pyari Mohun Mukarjee, Hon. Kristodas Pal.

Raja Ramanath Tagor, Bahadur, C.S.I., in introducing the deputation, said that he had been requested to read the address; but as he was suffering from nervous debility, with his Lordship's permission, he would ask his nephew, Raja Jotendra Mohan Tagor, Bahadur, the Joint-Secretary to the Committee, to read it.

Raja Jotendra Mohan Tagor, Bahadur, then read the following address:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, desire to approach Your Lordship, on the eve of your departure, with this address expressive of our sincere and heartfelt regret on your resigning the Government of this country, of our high sense of your eminent public services as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Since the transfer of the Government of this country from the Hon'ble the East India Company to the Crown, the course of affairs has been marked with many changes and innovations, leading to a widespread desire for rest; this rest Your Lordship has during your four years' administration afforded, to the great relief and satisfaction of the people.

The administration of the finances rightly engaged Your Lordship's first consideration. Strict economy continued to be enforced; a steady equilibrium between income and expenditure was maintained; the impetus given to material progress under past administrations in the execution of works of public utility, was continued, without recourse to additional taxations or raising loans even to the amount spent within the last four years on Public Works Extraordinary; substantial relief was afforded to the people by the remission of both imperial and local taxation; the income-tax, originally introduced as a war tax, as a means of ordinary revenue, utterly unsuited to the circumstances of this country, was allowed to expire, evoking the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude through out the country; the non-agricultural cess was withdrawn in Bombay; the general house-tax was abandoned in Madras; the proposed increase of Municipal taxation in Bengal was disallowed; the Pandari tax was reduced in the Central Provinces; the Southern Customs line was abolished; and, thus, public burthens on all classes of the community in all parts of the Empire were judiciously lessened, without in the slightest degree impairing the strength and efficiency of the public exchequer.

In further development of the principles of your financial administration, Your Lordship, at the closing period of your reign, announced an enlightened and liberal commercial policy by a revision of the tariff duties, dictated by the highest consideration for the best interests of India. It will relieve the springs of industry, stimulate trade and the employment of capital, open a wider market for the products of India, and bless the tillers of the soil with new incentives to exertion. In carrying out this policy, Your Lordship has not listened to the cries of any party, however powerful, and the high conscientiousness and single minded zeal, which have characterised Your Lordship's action of the subject, have justly called forth the respect and admiration of right-thinking men. During Your Lordship's administration, peace has reigned from one end of the empire to the other. In the discharge of your solemn and sacred trust, it was Your Lordship's duty to enter into a diplomatic correspondence with the Court of Ava. in consequence of a boundary dispute, and it is a source of legitimate satisfaction to the friends of the Native State of Baroda. In the one case, by the maintenance of a moderate, though firm, policy, the calamity of a war was averted. As regards the other, although considerable difference of opinion exists as to the means adopted for the accomplishment of the object aimed at, there is a consensus of opinion as to the purity of the intentions of Your Lordship's Government, and those intentions were amply vindicated by the restoration of the Native Raj, and the establishment of a native administration for the management of the State.

A dire calamity befell the Bengal Provinces owing to the failure of the monsoon rains in 1873. Millions of people were threatened with imminent death from want of food. Your Lordship readily recognised the Sovereign's duty to save them from starvation by stimulating and facilitating supplies of food, by providing labour for those who were able to work, and by maintaining at the expense of the State those who could neither work nor obtain sustenance by any other means. The success of these benevolent measures was complete, and there was achieved a moral victory which will always shine conspicuously in the pages of history, and which will always cherished in grateful remembrance by the people of this country.

These have been some of the most prominent measures of your Lordship's rule. But it is the general spirit of Your Lordship's administration which calls forth the highest praise—a spirit quite in union with the sentiment of our Gracious Sovereign, contained in Her Memorable Royal Proclamation—a spirit enlightened, liberal, and sympathizing, looking with an equal eye upon all classes of H. M.'s subjects, without distinction of race, colour, or creed, and tempering justice with moderation and mercy.

In your native country, Your Lordship will doubtless pursue your career of public usefulness, and though far away from this land, think, at times, kindly of the millions whom you have once governed, and lend a tongue to their dumb voice. May the Disposer of All Events bless you with a safe voyage home, and health and happiness.

In conclusion, we desire to state that the community of this city have, at a public meeting, resolved to erect a statue as a memorial of Your Lordship's wise and beneficient administration, and we venture to express a hope that, when the time comes for us to solicit Your Lordship to sit for the statue to some competent artist in England, Your

Rs. 25,16,0[illegible] per cent on the capital.

[illegible] on works not yet in [illegible] to Rs. 10,12,29,142, and the [illegible] 2·24 per cent. Considering that [illegible] have only just begun to irrigate, [illegible] account is clogged with the Orissa [illegible] the progress of irrigation is almost [illegible] the result upon the whole is not discouraging.

It will be seen further on, that the Irrigation Works [illegible] now compete not unfavourably with the railways in the return they give on capital spent.

14. The capital outlay on the State Railways up to April 1875 is Rs. 8,50,57,886, and adding Rs. 3,04,64,100 for the estimated outlay to April 1876, the total capital is Rs. 11,55,21,986. The Budget Estimate of 1876-77 gives Rs. 41,52,000 for gross receipts, and Rs. 27,28,500 for working expenses, being Rs. 14,23,500 for net profit. This is only 1·23 per cent. But it is to be recollected that only 633 miles of railway are open to April 1876, while the capital outlay was expended on 1,743 miles finished and unfinished. The prospects of the finished lines will be reviewed separately hereafter.

15. The paid up capital of the Guaranteed Railways is Rs. 77,100,350 mostly paid in London. The gross receipts estimated for the year 1876-77 amount to Rs. 8,55,00,000, the gross working expenses to Rs. 4,58,00,000, and net profits to Rs. 3,97,00,000, out of which Government will have to pay to certain Companies surplus profits to the extent of Rs. 19,50,000, being Rs. 3,77,50,000; again from this must be deducted Rs. 19,25,000 for the Government outlay connected with the guaranteed Railways, leaving Rs. 3,68,25,000; this converted at the contract rates of 1s. 10d., 1s. 11d. and 2s. per rupee represents £ 3,385, 000. This gives a return of 3·62 per cent. on the capital expended, excluding the Government outlay on land. This is the return the Government gets for the money raised on guarantee, in abatement of the charge of Rs. 4,66,00,000 for guaranteed interest, leaving a net charge to the State of £1,295,000. But considering the present rate of exchange the Government loses more than this includ ing remittance to London where the guaranteed interest has to be paid. At the estimated rate of exchange of the net sterling earnings of these Railways are £3,145,469, and the average return 3·24 per cent. and the net estimated cost to Government is Rs. 5,47,90,243—Rs. 3,68,35,000=Rs. 1,79,65,243.

MILITARY WORKS.

16. The sums allotted to the several Local Governments and Administrations for the main heads of service are as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works	59,75,943
Repairs	37,36,740
Establishments	25 96,200
Tools and Plant	1,69,867
Barrack Department, viz., furniture, &c., &c.	6,88,500
	1,31,67,250
Of this total, the sum of...	8,83,250
is to be met from stock in hand, to the extent of Rs. 7,00,000, and from a probable short expenditure of Rs. 1,83,250, thus leaving the actual net grant in cash	1,22,84,000

This net grant is as above stated less than that for the year 1875-76 by a sum of Rs. 10,04,000.

17. As the grant for 1876-77 is a very limited one, considering the numerous requirements of the troops throughout the country, the objects, which have been kept in view in the determination of the details under the heads of "Original Works" and "Repairs" have been,—first, to provide for the proper state of repairs of existing buildings, and 2nd, to limit the outlay on Original Works to works in progress, or such works as appertain to general projects which have been sanctioned, and are already in course of execution.

18. The entries under the head of Original Works may be thus classified:—

	Rs.
Accommodation for troops	31,79,059
Drainage Works	85,67[illegible]
Water-supply	4,59,000
Fortifications	61,400
Works for Ordnance Department	4,59,900
,, for Commissariat Department... ...	1,98,300
,, for Dockyards	60,000
Military Communications	3,29,500
Miscellaneous	54,400
Minor Works	9,84,809
	59,75,943

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

19. The bulk of the grant has been devoted to the perfecting of the great scheme of improved barrack accommodation for the European soldiers, which has been, for several years, in progress. It has been generally admitted that this scheme, so far as it has been already carried out, has tended materially to the improvement of the health and comfort of the troops, and it will, for some years to come, constitute the chief demand upon the available resources of the Military Works Branch.

A few of the most important projects may be here noted.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been set apart for completing buildings for the Depot at Darjeeling, which [illegible] has been allotted to [illegible] the buildings for the Regiment of [illegible] already completed. A sum of Rs. [illegible] for the gradual provision of permanent [illegible] of Lucknow in lieu of the temporary [illegible] which were [illegible] for a like purpose.

Rs. 1,20,000 and 1,36,000 have been provided for the Artillery Barracks and Hospitals, and Cavalry Barracks at Ranikhet and Almorah, and Rs. 1,20,000 for completing the accommodation at these stations. A provision of Rs. 1,20,000 has also been made for perfecting the accommodation at Mooltan.

Besides Presidency Barracks, viz. Rs. 1,00,000 for the Hospital at Madras, Rs. 85,000 for new double-storied Hospital at Poonamallee, Rs. 40,000 Barracks at Wellington, Rs. 73,300. For the Bombay Presidency the important entries are barracks and other buildings at Poona, Rs. 1,33,000; Artillery and Infantry Barracks, Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,04,000. The existing barracks at Kamthi are in an unsatisfactory condition; a sum of Rs. 82,000 has therefore been provided for their improvement.

New barracks have for some time been in progress for the British Cavalry Regiment at Trimulgherry, Hyderabad; a sum of Rs 14,30,000 has already been expended on them, and the allotment for 1876-77 is 3 lakhs. It is a matter of great importance that the whole of the Regiment should be removed as soon as possible from its present unhealthy location at Secunderabad.

New buildings have for some time been in progress for the Regiment of British Infantry at Rangoon. Barracks for two companies have been completed, and the allotment for the year 1876-77, viz., Rs. 50,000, will admit of the completion of two more barracks and of good progress being made on two others.

The existing barracks at Mhow for the Horse Artillery are very defective. It has been therefore determined to commence upon a new range with an allotment of 1 Lakh.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been allotted for the improvement of the accommodation of the Native troops at the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

21. The necessity for the improved drainage of Cantonments has not been lost sight of Several comprehensive projects for the drainage of important Cantonments, such as Peshawur, Lucknow, Meerut, Umballa, Cawnpore, &c., are in course of preparation. These will be duly attended to when ready, and when funds can be made available, but it has not been possible to make a large allotment for the year 1876-77 Several works of importance, though not involving much expense, have, however, been provided for; amongst these may be noted, completion of drainage of Infantry lines, Meean Meer, Rs. 9,000; drainage of barracks at Bangalore, Rs. 15,000; drainage of Cuttack, Rs. 7,675; drainage of a swamp of Kamthi, Rs. 12,000.

WATER-SUPPLY.

22. Here again, it has not been possible to make as much provision as might have been desired for this very important service; but the requirements of several Cantonments, at which the supply is less satisfactory than at others, have been attended to.

The following are the principal works to be undertaken:—

A project, involving an expenditure of upwards of 20 lakhs of rupees, has been submitted for conveying a supply of water for the Umballa Cantonment from the River Guggur, which is several miles from the station. Such an expenditure for a single station would be excessive, and fortunately there is every prospect of completing the requirements of the Cantonment by extending the present arrangements, by which water is brought in from wells sunk in the beds of the adjoining rivers, Tangra, and Tangri. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been made for experiments, and for improving the present ducts and reservoirs.

A sum of Rs. 36,000 has been set aside for completing the scheme for Dalhousie, which has been in progress for some time.

An allotment of Rs. 90,000 has been made for bringing a supply from the River Bara to the Cantonment of Peshawur where the existing supply has long been pronounced unwholesome. A project for distributing this supply is under preparation, and will be undertaken during 1877-78.

Progress will also be made with the new project for Meean Meer, for which Rs. 60,000 has been allotted.

Provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 17,000 for completing a scheme which has been for some time in progress at Bellary.

A sum of Rs. 23,000 has been set apart for improving the supply at Aden. Sums have also been set apart for improving the supply at Assecgurh Rs. 10,000, and Trimulgherry Rs. 30,000.

The present water-supply at Nasirabad is very deficient and unwholesome. A comprehensive scheme is in progress, in furtherance of which a grant of Rs. 1, 43,000 has been made.

The present supply at Mhow is also very unsatisfactory. A project is now under preparation for an improved supply, and an allotment of Rs. 30,000 has been made for a commencement during 1876-77.

FORTIFICATIONS.

23. It is not intended to do much under this head during the year. Provision however has been made for improving the defences at Ferozepoor, Bombay, Aden, Punjab Frontier Outpost, and Thayetmyo.

WORKS FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

24. The most important items for which provision has been made under this head are:—

Completion of Powder Magazine and Arsenal Workshops at Allahabad, Rs. 58,000; completion of Workshops at Ferozepoor, Rs. 44,000; new Arsenal buildings at Rawulpindee, 2 lakhs; Small Arms Factory and Powder Magazine at Kirkee, Rs. 68,000.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.

25. The only important items are an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for a set of new buildings at Cawnpoor now well advanced, and another of Rs. 32,400 for completing the requirements at Pachmarhi.

DOCK-YARDS.

26. The provision of Rs. 60,000 is for completing certain buildings in the Dock-yard at Kidderpoor which have been in progress during 1875-76.

MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS.

27. The only important entries are for the two roads connecting the Hill Stations of Chukrata and Dalhousie with the plains, viz., Rs. 1,77,000 and Rs. 1,15,000. It is expected that these two roads will be nearly completed during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Under this head are a few works relating to stud buildings, removal of brick-fields, &c., &c.

REPAIRS.

29. Under this main head of service provision is made not only for the ordinary repairs of buildings, roads, fortifications, &c., but also for payment of rent for buildings which it is necessary to hire for the troops in consequence of the deficiency of Government buildings at various stations.

The sum set down in the Budget for 1876-77, viz., Rs. 37,36,740, is a large one, but for some years past the demand for new buildings has been so pressing that it has not been possible to attend, as fully as might have been desired, to the proper repair of existing buildings. It has now become necessary therefore to take up this service in a thorough manner.

The great number of tempoary buildings which still exist all over the country require an unusually large expenditure for their repair, and for the year in question the estimates have been considerably raised by the damages caused by some severe shocks of earthquake in the District of Peshawur, and by unusually heavy storms and floods at Meean Meer, Lahore and Sealkote.

(To be continued.)

THE FEAR OF PRESS CRITICISM.

THE *Madras Mail* quotes the following passage from a leading article in the London *Times* of the 15th ultimo and adds the remarks subjoined:—

"It is not always easy to bear criticism with equanimity and we must be tolerant of Indian officials if they some times appear too eager to repress their assailants. Officials nowhere like criticism, and where they form a powerful class placed above the mass of the people whose affairs they administer, they are apt to visit those who find fault with them with wrath that can be felt. In old days—everything of the kind is of course now changed—the German official illustrated this temper with great activity. Here in London, if the officers of Inland Revenue, of the Customs House, and the Post Office constituted the majority of a governing caste, the free expressions of complaints that are to be found now and then in our columns would be denounced as dangerous symptoms of disloyalty. The Indian Government is probably better served, on the whole, than any Government in the world, but its officials are constantly endowed with enormous authority, they are courted and almost worshipped as a superior order by the masses that approach them, and it almost necessarily follows that intelligent Native criticism should assume proportions in some of them which require to be habitually repressed. The cry which is raised at intervals for a censorship, or for some other mode of restraining the liberty of the Native Press, is an instance of what we mean. We do not say that extracts might not be occasionally adduced that should present a great show of disrespect and discontent, but when we examine the matter more closely to ascertain whence these extracts come, we find they proceed from a limited number of the most obscure publications, and the general character of the vernacular Press is one, of orbitual loyalty to the British connexion, though qualified with sharp and sometimes indiscriminate criticism of British officials."

There never was a time within our recollection—which now extends over thirteen years—when the Mahomedan Government exhibited a fear of publicity at all approaching to what they now show. The "Editor's Table" is a sham that is doing the Duke of Buckingham at the beginning of his reign a great injury, as it is engendering a conviction that his Grace's Government grudges even the miserable crumbs of news that are there made public. Mr. Ellis is the only member of the Government (and by the word Government, we mean Councillors, Secretaries, and Under-Secretaries) who is supposed to be ignorant of the criticism of the proceedings of the Government. The other members of the Government are impatient of criticism from any quarter; and when the Press does obtain an inkling of what is going on, there is a great exhibition of official teeth, and a great display of official wrath, at which we can nowy-a-days afford to snap our fingers. The Government are "endowed with enormous authority" including the right to withhold systematically from the public proceedings of Government that repay perusal. But, in the long run, the Duke of Buckingham will be the sufferer from the ignoble fear of criticism that the Editor's Table in Government Office so plainly indicates.

We are glad to hear that an accomplished writer in India—himself an official—is contributing a paper to a London Magazine on the subject, written not from an official, but a public point of view. The official mind outside the Government is not slow to perceive that the timidity which is just now the attitude of the Government towards the Press is a positive wrong to the millions who are being governed—in the dark!

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—When the secret history of the murder of Danilo, the Montenegrin Prince who preceded Nikita, shall be made known to the world, it will explain the origin of a movement which is, at this moment, threatening the national existence of Turkey in Europe. It appears strange—passing strange—that an insurrection should suddenly have begun to rage when Austria enjoys the premiership of a Magyar, and when Russia is expending all her men and roubles in Central Asia. The famous "sick man's" constitution was breaking up fast, the process of dissolution was actively going on, despite his spasmodic efforts in Northern and Southern Arabia—why, then, choose so intempestive a moment for action? A score of years hence would have seen him die the straw-death. What reason is there for thus hastening his destruction? Meanwhile, the public will believe that the revolt is a purely social phenomenon, brought on by the intolerable tyranny of the Turkish tax-gatherer, and that the insurgents, who, a high authority lately told us, could not be found by the consular peacemakers because they do not exist, are a very lively and unsuppressable entity. They intend fighting through the winter, and they expect great things from the spring. Long before the latest of "our correspondents" hastened to the seat of war, the general reader knew little or nothing of Dalmatia, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, beyond what he had learnt from Alexander Paton, Miss Muir Mackenzie (the late Mrs. Irbeigh), and Viscountess Strangford; of these authorities one, and another more, and none would, I hope, be offended by my remarking that they wrote purely as tourists, not as residents. They did, indeed, bring out the facts that the Turk of the Slav provinces has not a drop of Turkish blood in his veins; that he cannot speak a word of Turkish; that even his dress, his turban, and his tight jacket, contrasted strongly with the flowing robes of the Osmanli—whom you insult by calling a Turk—are those of ancient Slavonia, and that he is simply a renegade Christian, with all the hatred of a renegade for the creed which he abandoned. Savage and brutal as a Kervozje or a Cinariot, he has all the vices of his kind; none of the simple and noble virtues of truthfulness, honour, and hospitality, which distinguish the peasant co-religionist in Caramania, Anatolia, and other parts of Asia Minor, where Moslems are three to one. His bullying tyranny is exasperated by the knowledge that, despite his numerical inferiority of two to five, his is the ruling class; that the Pasha will, as the Kinister, and the Sultan will invariably take his part unless compelled by the Great Powers of Europe to do simple justice, as in the case of Podgorizza, under threat of war. His temper is not improved by the presence of the Kupi; and his habit of carrying weapons enables him to gratify every whim by a stab of the ready yatagban. He has never heard of the barbarous policy which dictated that sentence in Sultan Selim's will—*Farrika bayuhumd wa zalilid alayhumd*—"breed dissensions between them both (*i. e.*, Moslems and Christians), and rule them both." Yet he recognises the effects of this obsolete Machiavelism. When a dispute arises between the rival sects about a woman, a field, or a boy whose face has been slapped, the Nazarene will apply to the Pasha: the latter lends a patient ear, receives all the batts, effendi and humayun, and exhorts the petitioner to remember that under a constitutional government (Heaven save the mark!), all faiths are equal. When the Mussulman proffers his counter-complaint, the same Pasha whispers that no earthly power of the Pagan can make the Infidel an equal of the True Believer. This was the policy which caused the Syrian massacre of 1860. It stands proved by the fact that, in the outlying places, where no Turks were, the Mahomedans fought against their own people in defence of their Christian fellow citizens. And so it will be to the end of the chapter.

"The more enlightened Government which now exists in Turkey has greatly strengthened the hands of the country's friends in Europe; and in England they are especially numerous"—such was the general language of the press before the financial bankruptcy of the Porte in 1875. It was utterly false. The rule of Turkey was, and is, and ever will be, that of China as described by Mr. Cooper: "If the Governments of Europe would only appreciate the utter corruption, the absolute want of energy, and the base condition of the ruling class, they would act quite differently from what they do at present." We may apply to the Ottoman Empire what Dr. Hooker wrote of Morocco: "The Government is despotic, cruel, and wrong-headed in every sense; from the Sultan to the lowest soldier, all are paid by squeezing those in their power."

Let us for once have the courage to tell the whole truth, and to estimate the quality of the present Government at Stamboul. The Sultan is detested by his people. I doubt if even the Turks would fight for his Hating business, and shirking all the duties of a ruler, he leaves the whole management of his empire to the inmates of the Seraglio, and the latter make and unmake the provincial governors and commanders-in-chief, according as the pocket is full or empty; this fact suffices to explain the long succession of Grand Viziers which has succeeded that timid and short-sighted bigot, the late Aali Pasha, of pernicious memory. The leading spirit is a dignitary of whom I will say only that he was kicked out of the room, not figuratively but literally, by Sir W. F. Williams, when detected in an intrigue to surrender Kars to the besiegers. There is another prominent worthy who is known to have attempted the assassination of two obnoxious consuls at Damascus. There are good names in the Ministry—Subbi Pasha and Midhat Pasha are honest and energetic men; but pitch defiles, and we can hardly back, in Turkey, at least, "the lilies and languors of virtue" against "the roses and raptures of crime." The army is unpaid, and half fed; the numbers serve only to fill the officers' pockets; we should reduce to 50,000 the 164,000 said to be fighting the insurgents; the wheels of the gun carriages are kept together by ropes, and the horses are starvelings like the wretched soldiers. The navy, which has recently dismissed as many of its English engineers as possible, may be a powerful arm whilst directed by British officers; the moment they have gone, the ammunition will be embezzled, and the balls will not fit the cannon; the Turkish Admiral will smoke his pipe, and say "Bakulum," in face of the wreck or the battle; and the officers, for a consideration, will prevent their men fighting. The enemy has only to engage a few thousand desperadoes from Montenegro and the Morea, and every Ironclad will be carried by a handful of boarders, pistol in hand and knife in mouth. Of the Turkish Civil Service I need only say that the normal "effendi" receives a hundred to two hundred piastres per mensem, and spends perhaps double that sum upon his stable.

Under such circumstances, can we be surprised to hear that Europe openly talks of the partition of Europe Turkey next spring? The only safety of the "sick man" consists in his complete calmness of attitude and in the jealousy of rival Powers. But it is said that Abdel-Aziz, who has thoroughly lost temper, proposes to attack Montenegro. Again, massacres of Christians have been talked of everywhere between Syria and Bosnia, and, lastly, the state of the Bourse at Constantinople is a danger real and imminent. Liberal measures of reform have, it is true, been promised; but that old trick now deceives nobody. It is very well to command; but what is the use when none will obey? Europe has had so much dust of this kind thrown into her eyes that she now endures the process without writhing. Of course the distribution of the spoil and the Turkish debts favour the conservation of Turkey. But, although *la haute politique* makes all kinds of delays, ambiguities, "considerations," and mysteries about the partition, the eye of common sense can detect none. As regards money matters, if the powers that profit by the transaction will only guarantee, as in fairness they should, the Turkish liabilities, this prop is at once knocked away. In fact, I cannot believe the difficulty of settling the Eastern question; but I thoroughly see the danger of leaving it, as at present, unsettled.

Prince Eugene was the first name of note that advised Austria to abandon her useless Italian conquests, and to bring her weight to bear upon the Ottoman Empire. Volney was nearly sent to the Bastile because he prophetically advocated the coalition of France and Russia against Turkey, a combination which any moment may bring with it. The learned traveller saw the geographical and political necessity of his project, especially when the Emperor Joseph of Austria had shaken the equilibrium of Europe by an alliance with Catherine II.—namely, a Christian State with command of the Bosphorus. In these days there has been another shuffle of the cards. A union under Austria of the Christian populations on the Danube would be, say the Russians, a calamity second only to the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. Germany hems in the Muscovite Empire to the north-west; Austria would invest her to the south and south-west. Briefly, it would be a state of siege impossible to endure.

The vital question at present is the distribution of the Sick Man's estate. To Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina are political necessities, without which the stout Dalmatian kingdom cannot hold in the world the rank which it deserves to hold. The country of Diocletian, the narrowest realm of Europe, will never rest till it becomes master of the inner regions, the development of whose forests, cattle, and precious metals is stayed only by the barbarous and exclusive policy of the Porte. It would also be better to prolong the southern frontier over Macedonia and Thrace to the northern limits of Greece, with the chain of Despoto or Rhodope as an Eastern frontier. Russia has virtually charge of Montenegro and Servia; she would naturally become the protectress of the Principalities, thus extending her influence to the northern bank of the Danube. France would add, if she pleased, to her Algerine provinces the great republics of Tunis and Tripoli as far as the Western confines of Egypt. England wants nothing beyond two or three islands in the Mediterranean. A truly catholic policy which resulted in restoring Corfu, where, two years ago, there was a popular tumult for the purpose of bringing back the British, her interest is to secure ports for her ironclads; and Candia, Cyprus, and Mytilene would be the last to oppose the hoisting of the union-jack.

As regards Egypt, it seems to me that we have hardly taken sufficiently into consideration the great results brought about by Mohammed Ali Pasha and his family. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* lately advocated our annexing her; and an M. P. not long ago lectured to the same purport. This would be an utter mistake. We have not succeeded so well with the Moslems of India as to be justified in extending our rule over the Moslems of Egypt; and a Government with philanthropic principles could never collect the taxes raised by the native tax-gatherer. Even now there is abundant exaggeration about the grinding and oppression of the Fellah, despite the Rev. Mr. Zincke, who shows how bright is Ahmed's lot when compared with that of poor Hodge. And what would it be if every humanity-mongering member of the Legislature could run over for a fortnight in December, to the banks of the Nile, and return with his harrowing tale of woe?

From Egypt we want nothing but the free right of transit; we are resolved that the highway of the nations shall not be barricaded. Why not assist her in declaring her independence, and in placing herself under the protection of the principal European Powers? She will thus be free from the fetters of a heavy yearly tribute, and from what is far more ruinous, the immense "benevolences" and other douceurs which perpetually find their way into the Seraglio and into the Minister's pockets at Stamboul. Instead of annexing her we ought, indeed, to propitiate the manes of old Mohammed Ali by subjecting Syria to Egypt, and thus we shall do penance for that miserable error of policy which made England the cats-paw of Russia. Mohammed Ali Pasha, as Sultan of Turkey, would have given fresh life to the effete Empire, and this now was regarded with the greatest awe by the Northern pretenders to Constantinople. Jerusalem cannot, in the present state of Europe, become the exclusive possession of any one European Power. Syria and Palestine have never, for many past centuries, enjoyed a gleam of prosperity except when connected with, or rather when placed under Egypt. Let one sentence suffice to show the difference of development between the two provinces. Egypt has several railways; Syria has none, and she boasts of only one carriageable road between Beyrout and Damascus—and that is French. Moreover, Syria is fated to become, in a few years, the great highway to British India, a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and hitherto delayed only by the activity of Muscovite agents, and by the systematic self-effacement of our own. But Tripoli, Ba'albak, and Palmyra are not played out. These main stations on the first and best of overland roads will bear bustle many years shall have passed the whistle of the railway, and in the evening of their days they will again be made happy. The Euphrates Valley line will be to the Suez Canal what the "Egyptian Bosphorus" has been to the Cape of Good Hope.

Europe has also generally assumed that, with Constantinople added to her dominions, the great Northern Power would become irresistible by making the Black Sea, like the Caspian, a Russian lake, and by securing a preponderance of force in the Mediterranean that men and statesmen have made it an article of faith. I am far from believing in such results; still, in the present state of feeling throughout Europe, Russia can afford to disregard any attempt at a quarrel of her ambition on the banks of the Bosphorus. Why not, then, make Constantinople a kind of Hanseatic city, mediatised by Europe, with a territory extending some two hundred miles northward to the Danube, and containing the fair and fertile provinces of Roumelia and Bulgaria? Protected by the Great Powers of Europe from the hand of Time shall work out for it an easier death. Byzantium would temporarily become, like Servia, a dependent province, governed by a prince chosen from amongst the ruling families of Europe.

To Asia would thus be confined to Asia Minor Proper, with Brussa or Koniah, (Iconium) for a capital. Her actual frontier, bordering upon Kurds and Druse, might remain untouched, and towards she would extend to a line drawn from Alexandretta *vis* Aleppo to the Euphrates. She would thus cease to be an incubus on Europe; the evil effects of her present extended influence would at once be abated; and her hopeless misgovernment and inveterate maladministration would be confined to comparatively narrow limits. The ancient and wealthy kingdoms—Syria, for instance—which her iron heel has converted into wastes and deserts, where ruins are the only remnants of the glorious and memorable past, would soon recover a prosperity now all but forgotten; and Christendom would once more be free from the deadening presence of the Mahometan Mongol. This is a mere spoliation of Turkey," I hear some one exclaim. But the Osmanli won his empire by spoiling others, and what he conquered by force of arms he can expect to retain only by force of arms. His presence in Europe is an anachronism: it might be tolerated for good—certainly not for evil. He is fitted only for Asia Minor, where, untrammalled by rival plenipotentiaries, he can throw off the light raiment which embarrasses his loins and limbs, and clean abolish the Tanzimat, that bastard form of constitutionalism which has weakened his constitution and demoralised his character. He can return to the mediæval institutions which made his race what it was; to the Pasha of many horse tails, to the eunuch and the mute, to the bastinado, the bow-string, and the bag for the light o'love. But, in Heaven's name, let us no longer endure amongst us this Survival of the Unfittest.—I am, yours, &c.

R. F. BURTON.

Jeddah, Jan. 14.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—Mar. 25.

INHABITED House Duty—The Servants'. And I wish they'd do it.—Yours, Paterfamilias.

What Oxford Questions.—Whether the way to supply sins of omission be by sins of commission?

Advice to Aspirants.—If you go in for a Spelling Bee, and are brought down at the first shot, mind not to be waspish.

A NEW SONG.

"Let me Flog him for his Father." Dedicated to Mr. Wilberforce, J. P., by the author of "Let me Kiss him for his Mother.

SACRILEGE.

Parish-Clerk's Wife. "Let you into the Church, to drawn a Interior! I du'stn't do it, Miss. There was a party there last year, and do you know they left a 'orrid dissentin' trac' in the Rector's pew! Ever since that it's against orders!

EN PASSANT.

"Rather remarkable, ain't it, Sir? But 'ave you never noticed as mostly all the places on this line begins with a 'H'?"

"Aw—beg your parlon?"

"Look at 'em!—'Ampstead, 'Ighgate, 'Ackney, 'Omerton, 'Endon, 'Arrow, 'Olloway, and 'Ornsey!"

CONSERVATIVE NOTIONS.

It is understood that, should the sanction of Parliament be given to the Ministerial proposal of adding the new and foreign denomination of Empress to Her Majesty's old English title of Queen, Mr. Disraeli will shortly ask the House of Commons to vote a sum of money for the purpose of whitewashing Westminster Abbey.

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

Mr. Punch,—Sir, I'd like to know why we're having all this botheration about the addition to the Royal Title? Sure Her Majesty (Long life to her!) can do what she plases. It is not as if there wasn't a new style convenient, and one that would flatter more than the Indies.

See here, Sir. Don't we all know the Emerald Isle is the finest joel in the British Crown, and why wouldn't the Queen be ownin' it? Sure, thin, isn't here an illigant title which would be aiqually nate and appropriate for Ireland as for India—and that's the paddy Slash?

Should the Royal Titles Bill pass its Third Reading in the Commons, Lord Browne and Oranmore might take the matter in hand, when the Act reaches the Upper House.

Allow me, Sir, to sign myself A Pat and a Patriot.

OUR COUPLE OF CRAZES.

The thoughtful Sage, who notes each "rage"
Prevailing 'mongst his kind,
Regards with amaze the present crazo
Of what 's called the public mind,
On a single fad the world run mad
'Tis no new thing to see;
But now 'tis insane upon fancies twain—
The Rink and the Spelling Bee.

Like droves and herds, and flocks of birds,
Like oxen, sheep, and swine,
And rooks and daws, whom an instinct draws
Together, how folks combine,
With one consent on a purpose bent,
For no reason the wise can see,
With a common crush as in crowds they rush
To the Rink and the Spelling Bee!

The human swarm will sometimes form
Intent on perilous ends;
But if spelling and skates have turned your pates,
That is all the harm, dear friends.
You indulge no vice on the mimic ice,
Or in mild orthographie,
And no naughtiness shames the popular games
Of the Rink and the Spelling Bee.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

New Clubs are rising almost as rapidly as Risks and faster than mushrooms. An unsophisticated provincial may perhaps wonder what denomination of mankind remains to be catered for. *Mr. Punch* can answer his mute amazement with the following list of proposed Clubs:—

"The Janus." Political. For unsuccessful candidates in Parliamentary Elections, who are not quite decided as to what line they may adopt when they next offer themselves to the nation.

"The Brillantine." Social. For the younger members of the highest society, who find their partings not accurately defined at Truffitt's or Douglas's. A staff of German shavers and French hairdressers are engaged.

"The wag and Lavish." Military. For those gentlemen who, having strong military tastes, are, from failure in obtaining commissions in the Army, ineligible for election at the Army and Navy, Junior ditto, United Service, Junior *idem*, Naval and Military, Horse and Foot, Star and Garter, and other Clubs. No servant of this Club will address any member otherwise than "Captain."

The Testimonial. For gentlemen who have been blackballed at all other Clubs. Five blackballs insure admittance.

"The Ham-and-Eggs." Festive. Many gentlemen having complained that in no London Club can they get a decent early breakfast after leaving the Hyde Green whist-table at six o'clock in the morning, this Club will be considered positively a *sine quanon* for men about Town, and breakfasts, at a moments notice, may be obtained here between 5 and 10 A. M., during the season.

"The Worms." Ditto. A Club which has long been wanted. Where early birds, turned out of other Clubs by their absurd rules and regulations, may find a snack and a pack of cards after 4 A. M.

"The Pavement." Good intentional. Only gentlemen are eligible who have sworn off plunging, whist, and *ecrte*, and have made vows to drink nothing stronger than gingerbeer. Spillkins the only game allowed in the Club. Tea at any hour up till twelve at night.

"The Alexandrine." Literary. It has long been a subject of astonishment in literary circles that no Club has been started to meet the requirements of Poets—a class now increasing every day. This Club is opened to benefit the numerous disciples of Parnassus who may not find their æsthetical tastes appreciated by Club men of other denominations. A listener of long standing and great judgment will be kept on the establishment. Members may introduce publishers as visitors at all hours. Hairdressing not allowed.

"The Sable Stockings." Exclusive. Got up by gentlemen who have found it expedient to retire from the Hyde Green, Bozique, Brag, and other card-playing *reunions*. Members are allowed to bring their own packs, bones, and boxes.

Other Clubhouses too numerous to mention are in course of con-and obstruction, with power to add to their number.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"Unreasoning Panic" in Plain English.
Some may ponder, What's in a Name? In these things everything's in a name. Association and sympathy gather round these ancient names, and it is these things which constitute the national spirit and the continuity of national life. Patriotism and loyalty—sentiments the strongest in our nature—are made of these ancient associations. It is for these things that great men have been proud to live, and good men have dared to die."

Sir W. Harcourt on the Royal Titles Bill.

John Bull (*loquitur*)—
Don't like it, that's a fact! They wonder why.
Sir Stafford says it's all unreasoning panic.
Perhaps. Yet stick to the old "Queen" say I.
No mixture of the Imperial or Su'tanic
Should taint that ancient title. I would drink
Still to the good old toast—"The Queen! God bless her!"
But "Empress"—is a word from which I shrink—
A name by which I'd rather not address her.

"What's in a name?" Well I suspect there's much,
Far more than is accounted for by reason;
But there are things 'twere hardly well to touch
With Logic's whetstone. Fellows who spout treason
Might say that Loyalty is but a name
For something rather baffling definition—
Mere sentiment. It rules us all the same,
Spite of the sumphs who dub it Superstition.

"What's in a name?" Well, there's association
Still counts for something. Did it not, confound it!
Society were pure chaos. Should the nation
Snap the old well-loved links that long have bound it
In ordered freedoom, loyal ranks well ranged,
Before they find the bond to be a fetter?
Not so! Nor should the Royal badge be changed
Until we're very sure we've found a better.

"No change addition only?" Well, I'm bad
At logic-chopping, but that statement strikes me
As much like quibble. I'd be vastly glad
To please Her Majesty; but *this* mislikes me,
I must confess. An Orient *alias*
Tagged to her grand home-title's not precisely
The sort of compliment I'd choose to pass
On one I love so well, and—I hope—wisely.

"India craves it?" Well, I have my doubts
If those who say so can read India rightly,
I thank her for her loyal shows and shouts,
But yet would wish to intimate—politely—
That, though her wants and wishes have all claim
Upon my thought and care, 'tis my opinion
The British Matron is the Mistress name
Grand enough e'en for the Mogul's dominion.

I'm for the Queen! Two titles *might* get mixed
In course of time, and—well, with names, the bigger
Mostly gets foremost... Ben, your aim seems fixed,
But pause a moment ere you pull the trigger.
You may bring down much mere than you intend;
The Queen, as England's Queen, rules England's realm:
For guide and guard her empire to defend,
Loyalty at its heart, Law at its helm!

"LINKS WITH THE PAST."

To the Editor of "Punch."

SIR,—I belong to a singularly long-lived race. My great grandfather lived to be ninety-seven, my grandfather was an unquestioned centenarian, my father would have been able to claim the same distinction if gout had not carried him off somewhat prematurely, and I myself am now in my ninety-second year—writing, as I think you will admit, an extraordinary hand for one so far advanced in life. I cannot remember my great grandfather, my family tradition never wavered, that he was an eye-witness of Sir Walter Raleigh laying down his cloak in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to step upon. My grandfather, whom I am said strongly to resemble, distinctly recollected the wart on Oliver Cromwell's face, and had often escaped from his nurse's charge to see Charles the second feeding the ducks in St. James's Park. I think the event which had left the deepest impression on my father's mind was his being hoisted on the shoulders of "Boy" the old family coachman, to admire the illuminations for the battle of Blenheim.

Here, then, you have only four generations from Elizabeth to Victoria! I imagine it would be difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to find any other living person who can boast of such extraordinary links with the past as these.—Your obedient servant,

NESTOR.

My dear *Mr. Punch*,—I would rather not mention my age, but will leave you to conjecture the year in which I was incubated. Suffice it to say that I tell you that I remember the collection of George the third applauding Mrs. Siddons, at Drury Lane Theatre, in the character of lady Teazle, and saying, in a loud voice, "Very good, very good, very good!"

But I am not writing to you to gossip about my own reminiscences, but rather to inform you that my mother's sisters (Aunt Griselda and Aunt Janet) danced with the young Chevalier, and a gentleman, who, from their description, I think must have been Mr. Waverley, at a ball given at Holyrood, in the eventful '45. We have still in our possession a few grains of snuff, which fell from the Prince's Vernis Martin tabatiere on that memorable occasion. I would enclose some for your inspection, but the precious powder (an heirloom) is in the drawing-room, at our family seat in Mid-Lothian; and I write this hasty note from Torquay, where I am wintering.—Ever yours, my dear *Mr. Punch*,

FLORA MAC JARVIE.

I enclose my photograph, *untouched*.

Mr. Punch,—I am eighty-four, and can still play the flute. My foster-brother is eighty-two, and able to read the smallest print without glasses. My mother-in-law, who was ninety when she died (after living with us for more than half a century), rode to market on a pillion in the last year of her life. One of my sponsors attained the extraordinary age of ninety-nine, and never took a dose of medicine or wore a great coat. The husband of my eldest sister, now in his seventy-ninth year, gets up at six without and summer, and practises for an hour with the dumbbells. Not to weary you with too many details, my stepfather, when he was considerably over four-score, walked from Putney to Mortlake and back on the day of the great boat-race, and afterwards dined at the "Star and Garter" at Richmond, and played three rubbers, in the evening.

If there is any other family which can pretend to so much longevity and vigour in its different members, I shall be surprised, and not altogether pleased.—Yours faithfully,

SENEX.

Punch,—I have seen the last link-boy and the first gas-lamp, the last watchman and the first policeman, the last mail-coach from London to Dover, and the first tram-car from Westminster to Brixton, the last pig-tail and the first wide-awake, the last Bishop who looked awful in a wig, and the first servant girl who made herself ridiculous with a chignon.

I have handled snuffers, lit my pipe with a tinder-box, been carried in a sedan-chair, worn powder and a night-cap, slept in a bed warmed with a warming-pan, carried my watch in my fob, pulled a bell-rope down, fastened letters with w